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pose until the year 1870, when the school was removed to its present site, corner of Michigan and Pennsylvania streets.

This property, long known as the Baptist Institute property, and for many years occupied by the Baptist Female Institute, was purchased at a cost of \$41,000 for the use of the Indianapolis High School, and is still its home. The old buildings, with such changes and additions as were found necessary, were used for high school and library purposes until the year 1885, when the main part of the present structure was erected and the library was removed to Pennsylvania and Ohio streets.

[To be continued.]

NOTES FROM CALVIN M. YOUNG.

Mr. Calvin M. Young, of Greenville, Ohio, sends us some matter, published by him in newspapers, from which we extract a few notes.

In one of these contributions Mr. Young writes of "a class of ancient Americans known as the Garden Makers." We confess ourselves ignorant of any such race, though some of our Indians within the historic period, such as the Cherokees, the Miamis, and some of the Iroquois tribes, attained to considerable proficiency as tillers of the soil. Here is what Mr. Young has to say:

"Aside from the prehistoric cliff dwellings of New Mexico and Arizona or of the ancient Mound Builders of the Mississippi Valley or still of the fierce and warlike tribes found in America when Columbus discovered the same, were a class of ancient Americans known as the Garden Makers. The father of the writer, in his younger days, while wandering through the forests of northern Indiana during a hunting and exploring expedition in 1842, discovered evidence of the Garden Makers on the east bank of Tippecanoe river, Fulton county, Indiana, about one mile below the old wigwam. It contains near two acres of ground; was laid out with nice system, in regular beds, with walks and cross paths, as neat as any garden of modern times. It was noticed that there were oak trees of three and four feet in diameter, growing at the time

on the beds. It was known by the early settlers from its mysterious and unknown origin as the Devil's Garden.

"We read that in western Michigan the so-called garden beds are a distinguished feature of the ancient occupation, often covering many acres in a place, in a great variety of forms, both regular and grotesque. De Lapham also tells us that portions of Wisconsin have an abundance of them. These beds average a width of four feet, the depth of the walks between them is six inches. The evidence seems to imply that they did not belong to the mound building race, but were a different people, who lived principally by horticulture.

"It is a known fact that potatoes, corn, beans and tomatoes are indigenous to American soil and were no doubt cultivated by this singular people. It seems that they have had nothing to do with the mounds and earthworks with which they were surrounded, consequently must have been a peaceable and quiet race of inhabitants, living in the regions of the Northwest. As all primitive people have lived in and during the stone age, it is difficult to tell by the stone implements and weapons of the Garden Makers any difference between those of other various nations and tribes that inhabited this country during the past ages.

"Soon the plow of civilized man will extinguish the last trace or vestige of this singular people; hence it is important that all records and evidence of their past existence should be preserved."

In another article Mr. Young tells of the Canada lynx in Indiana. "Over sixty years ago," he says, "four trappers had built a hunter's cabin on the banks of the great Kankakee, near English lake, in what is now Stark county, Indiana. The nearest cabin was more than ten miles distant and the owner had become discouraged and left it in possession of Indians and wild animals and returned to the State of New York, from whence he had come. It was the beginning of winter and here they remained four long months trapping and hunting. The name of these adventurers were Walker, Allen, Young, and still another whose name is now forgotten. An ox team had brought them down from the settlement with blankets, clothing, flour, salt, and a plentiful supply of ammunition. Great troughs were hewn out of trees for salting

meat and as a receptacle for extra clothing, of which Allen boasted of having a fine shirt. They had remained here but a short time until they were convinced by the great round tracks that bounded through the snow that it was the occasional hunting ground of more than one Canada lynx. During a couple of days of warm weather in February, when the snow had about all disappeared from the ground, it was discovered that some wild animals had been forced, through hunger, to make a partial meal from the remains of a wild hog that had been shot and left lying on the spot during the previous day. It was impossible to tell what it was, as the tracks were indistinct and somewhat dim. Whereupon it was decided that one of the large wolf traps should be set at the above named place during the following night, which was accordingly done, and the end of the great chain securely fastened to a beech tree near by, the whole device being ingeniously covered with forest leaves as a blind. The following morning found Walker and Young on the path which led to the wolf trap. But long before they had arrived at the spot and even before they were yet in sight the furious rolling of the great chain could plainly be heard in the stillness of the morning. After passing the last thicket of buttonwood and willows the hunters came in full view of the animal with round head and large eyes that glared like living coals of fire. It would run up the tree the full length of the chain and then make a furious bound toward the hunters. While momentarily seated on the lower limbs of the tree it was dispatched with a rifle ball, and proved to be one of the largest species of Canada lynx."

In the first article quoted, the old garden on the Tippecanoe is specifically located as "about one mile below the old Wigwam." The "Wigwam," the writer explains, is a name that was applied by the white man to an elevated plain on the west bank of the Tippecanoe river about six miles above Rochester. "All evidence," he says, "points to the fact that this was an old Indian village site," and he further says, indeed, that there was a Pottawatami village here when the whites came, and that "the quite early settlers, many times at the dead of night, could hear them holloa, sing and dance for miles around."

In the Archaeological and Historical Quarterly for July, 1911, Mr. Young publishes an article on the birthplace of Little Turtle, which was "on the north tributary of Eel river, twenty miles northwest of Ft. Wayne, in Whitley county." His grave, Mr. Young says, is unknown, and "the most diligent search in recent times has failed to locate the place of his burial." Apropos to this, about eleven years ago the present writer was told by an old resident of Ft. Wayne, Louis Peltier, that Little Turtle was buried in that city, clothed in a military uniform with a sword, and that long years after the remains were found by chance and identified by the trappings. For the authenticity of this we, of course can not vouch.

A FATHER OF EXPOSITIONS.

In a sketch of Professor John H. Campbell, of Wabash College, in his relation to the Centennial Exposition of 1876, the Indianapolis News of February 13, 1905, has this information:

"It is a fact worth remembering that the first suggestion for the first international exposition of arts and sciences held in America should have come from an interior agricultural State. Professor Campbell's record as a leading scientist and educator of Indiana and his long connection with Wabash College are well known, but it is not so well known that he was the first to suggest the Centennial Exposition of 1876. Perhaps he got the idea from the fact that in 1864 he delivered a lecture in the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, commemorative of the third centennial anniversary of the birth of Galileo. Two years later, in 1866, he wrote to Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, suggesting the holding of a centennial international exposition in 1876. A repetition of the suggestion led the mayor and City Council of Philadelphia to take such action that in March, 1871, Congress passed an act providing for the holding of the exposition at Philadelphia and committing the Government to its support.

"The act provided for the appointment of a commissioner from each State, and Mr. Campbell was appointed from this State. At the first meeting of the commission in March, 1872, it elected the